

# WELCOME TO STRAWBERRY

WELCOME UTAH SPORTSMEN TO STRAWBERRY RESERVOIR. DIRECTORS OF THE S.W.U.A. HOPE YOU ENJOY YOUR STAY AND RETURN HOME SAFELY WITH A LIMIT OF TROUT.



NO CAMPING IN AREAS MARKED  
IN RED ... CAMPING PERMITTED  
IN AREAS MARKED IN GREEN  
AS DESIGNATED BY LOCATION

## REGULATIONS

1. No guns, including BB guns and air rifles, as well as conventional firearms. The vast crowds make it too dangerous.
2. No off-highway vehicles, this would include all two-wheel trail vehicles but not bicycles. This is to conserve the range and insure peace and quiet. We are also concerned with the personal safety of the young people riding them.
3. Please observe rules of courtesy.

HAVE A GOOD STAY AND CATCH LOTS OF FISH.

## Fees

In order to provide sanitation demanded by county and state health departments, the following fees must be charged:

Daily \$2 per car  
\$4 per camper or travel trailer

Seasonal

\$5 per boat permit  
\$50 per annual trailer

\$15 per car  
\$25 per camper or travel trailer



# Strawberry Cabin-Owners Must Give Way to Progress

By GWEN PRICE  
Special To The Herald

## STRAWBERRY RESERVOIR

— Twenty-three years ago, the Rose family built a cabin on the Strawberry Reservoir because, as many would say, it is the best fishing hole around.

Most of their summers, and many of their winters were spent at that cabin, congregating with family members and the other cabin-owners on the reservoir. A great amount of money was invested in the upkeep and lease of the family cabin.

The family was so involved with the cabin and the reservoir that May Rose, the family matriarch, became the secretary for the Strawberry Water User's Association, an organization that includes 1,100 cabin and trailer owners who reside on the reservoir's shoreline.

The cabin, and all of its memories, will become a thing of the past, however, when this summer the Rose family and the other 1,100 cabin-owners of the Strawberry Reservoir have to excavate or tear down their prized cabins and trailers.

The existing recreation sites at Strawberry will soon be inundated with water as part of the Strawberry Valley Project to enlarge the reservoir and its recreational facilities.

"We are all sad and heartbroken," said May Rose. "All we can do is turn our backs and cry." Rose said that the family cabin was considered a second home to the family, and that the other cabin-owners on the Strawberry Reservoir were her neighbors.

The Strawberry Reservoir is a popular recreation area, attracting people from all over Utah and Idaho. "We even have some coming from Colorado and Los Angeles," Rose said.

The reservoir's popularity, along with its potential as an electrical and irrigational source for Utah County, is just the reason for its enlargement, said Howard Pearson, Division Chief of Lands and Operations for the Bureau of Reclamation. The Bureau of Reclamation will maintain the lands at Strawberry, starting July 1, 1984.

"Any cabins still standing after the first of July will become the property of the United States government," said Milton Theobald,

Project Manager of the Strawberry Water User's Association.

"Everyone is disappointed, to say the least," Rose said. Many cabin-owners have had their cabins for ten years or more, and have invested too much money and time to tear them down and start over, she said.

"Most of the owners are older and living on fixed incomes. They can't afford the newer, more expensive facilities that are offered," Rose said.

The Hutchinson family moved their trailer on the shoreline of Strawberry Reservoir 14 years ago. Harvey Hutchinson, the 81-year-old owner of the trailer, plans to have someone bring it home in the spring.

"I'm too old to start over," said Hutchinson. "I've had four heart attacks, so I'll have someone else move it."

Hutchinson has worked on the reservoir for 34 years. "I know this place like the back of my hand," he said, "after the water comes in, it will be a new lake altogether."

Hutchinson said the cabin-owners will receive between \$200 and \$300 for moving their cabins and trailers. "I think it's awful. I've spent so much money and time up on the reservoir," he said.

Many of the cabin-owners hired a lawyer to fight in their behalf in Washington D.C. but, "you can't fight the government," Rose said.

The Strawberry Valley Project is important for the irrigation in central Utah County and will provide recreation facilities for approximately 700,000 additional people, according to Pearson.

When the water from the Soldier Creek Dam, located seven miles away, comes the reservoir will be four times its original size and the existing shoreline will be under more than 45 feet of water, Pearson said.

"I've camped a lot up there at Strawberry," said Scott Larsen, a Provo resident, "I've made friends with the people who live in the cabins. It's hard to believe they won't be there anymore."

Larsen said that the first trip that he and his friends took at Strawberry Reservoir "was awful." It was the middle of July, and there were thunder and lightning storms all night. "This family in one of the cabins invited us

to stay for the night. They gave us blankets and hot chocolate. It was really nice because we didn't want to drive home in that weather."

According to Larsen, there is a camaraderie between the cabin-owners, especially those belonging to the Strawberry Water User's Association. "It's sad because all you can say now is 'There goes the neighborhood,' just like Thistle Lake."

"I'm all for progress," said Hutchinson, "but our trailer has become a family tradition."

The Bureau of Reclamation agreed to find new sites for the cabins, said Rose, but it hasn't come through.

The housing ordinances are directed by Wasatch County, and are extremely strict, Rose said. Many of the relocated cabins would have to be renovated. "it all boils down to money," Rose said, "money the owners don't have."

The Strawberry Valley Project is part of the whole Central Utah Project, which is considered the largest water resource development program ever undertaken in the state of Utah. The Central Utah project will finally cost approximately \$1,579,000,000 over the 15-25 year period of construction. The clean-up of the shorelines on the Strawberry Reservoir will cost between \$250,000-\$500,000, said Theobald. It is not known yet who will be responsible for the clean-up.

The shoreline of the enlarged reservoir will look much the same as the original reservoir, said Pearson, except for about four or five miles near Soldier Creek Dam.

According to Pearson, the previous recreational resource potential of Strawberry Reservoir was unorganized and not fully served. With the enlargement, the surface water fishing will be enhanced tremendously, there is potential for recreational growth, and it will service most of Utah County's irrigational needs.

The potential for Strawberry Reservoir will have enormous impact on Utah Valley, but, for the 1,100 cabin-owners who once resided on the reservoir, it is just another occurrence closely associated to that of the "Flood of '83."

# Portable Home Heater Could Be an Outlaw in Your Home

By VICKI BARKER  
Herald Staff Writer

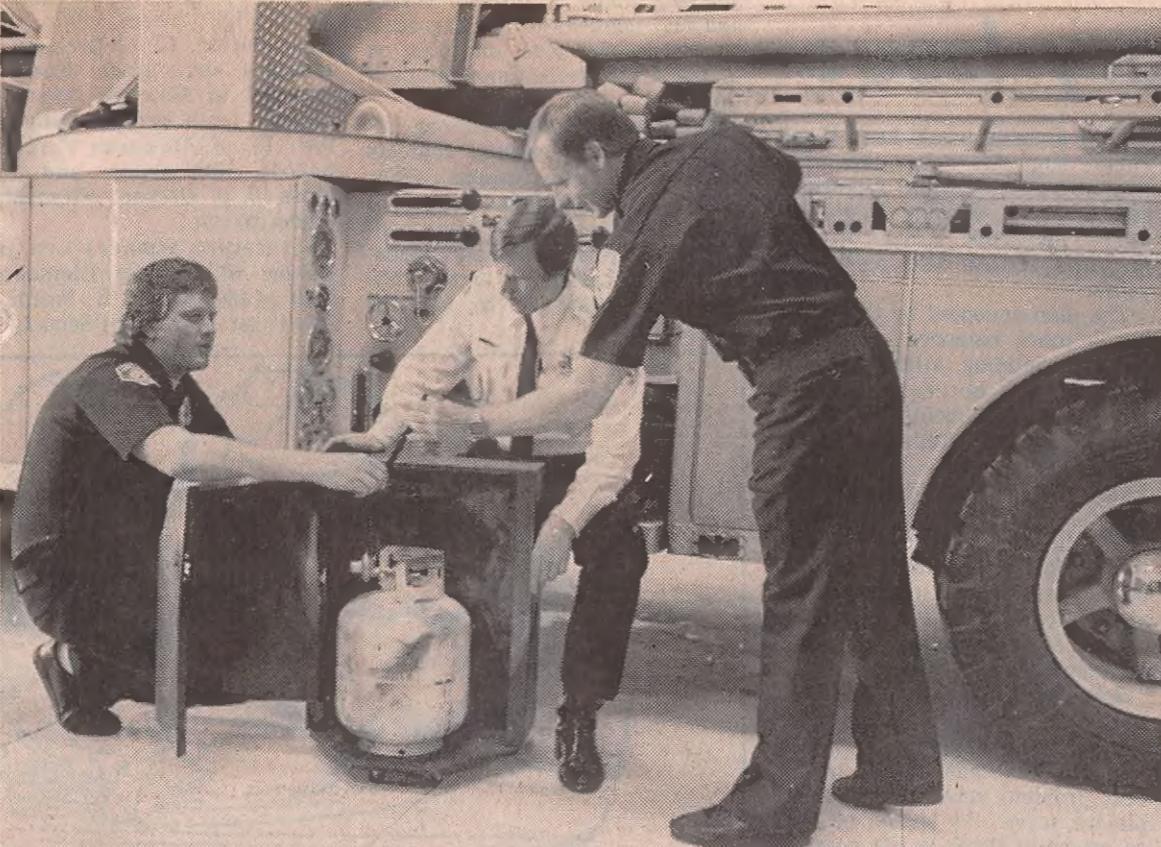
Got a portable propane heater? If it's improperly installed, you could be an outlaw in your own home.

Orem Fire Marshal Larry Ballard noted that the heating units are popular because they reduce home heating costs. But improper use is dangerous and improper installation is illegal.

"If you purchase one and go out to a propane supplier and fill it, you're supposed to have a qualified person fill it — who knows you're supposed to fill it only 85 percent," explained Ballard. "An unqualified attendant or owner will fill it to the top."

The problem is that propane put into a tank in cool weather expands considerably in the warmth of a home, filling any available vapor space in the heater. With no holding place, the gasses escape into the home and create an explosive situation.

Further, instructions to have a window open near the heaters are ignored. Oxygen needed for combustion in the heaters is drawn from air in the house and carbon monoxide levels build up. Carbon monoxide combines with hemoglobin in the blood 200 times faster than oxygen. Because it is odorless and invisible, people aren't aware they are being poisoned. (Nearly 170 people a year



Mark Schneller Photo

Orem fire marshal Larry Ballard (center), Provo paramedic Lyle Thompson and Orem fire Lt. Dean Schauerhamer inspect a propane space heater.

die nationally as a result of propane space-heater misuse.)

Ballard also questions the screw-on fittings for hose connec-

tions that run from the fuel source to the heater. He would

prefer that manufacturers leave no room for human error inherent in on-off screw-on fittings that leak fuel when loose.

"If a fitting is left loose, if the unit's in the house and the regulator is open, it will fill the house with propane and it's very explosive."

"My intent isn't to discourage people from buying propane heaters. I want people to be aware of the dangers and to know the heaters aren't intended for home use. We, as a fire service, are concerned," Ballard said.

With increasing sales of kerosene and propane heaters come increasing numbers of burnt homes. Orem City attributes at least two house fires the past year to portable home heaters. Ballard wants to decrease the hazards of portable heaters before someone dies in a fire.

"People want these things to save money, but they don't understand the possible hazards when they take them into their homes."

There is a federal law against having unvented gas-fire heaters in residences, but the law is not part of all local and state codes. How to enforce such a law if it were part of the local code is a mystery, Ballard said. Do you go around and knock on people's doors and ask if they are illegally harboring a home heater, or get a search warrant to know for sure?

"There are certain things you can enforce and there are other

things that are unenforceable."

In response to the obvious dilemma of having a law that penalizes violators only after discovery — usually after a fire — the National Fire Protection Agency has introduced an interim amendment to the fire code that would require automatic stop fill devices that would prevent overfilling the heaters, leaving room for vapors. However, questions about such devices remain largely unanswered.

That legislation is in committee now. Last week Ballard let the committee know he supports the bill requiring manufacturers to include warnings with the heaters, outlining potential hazards.

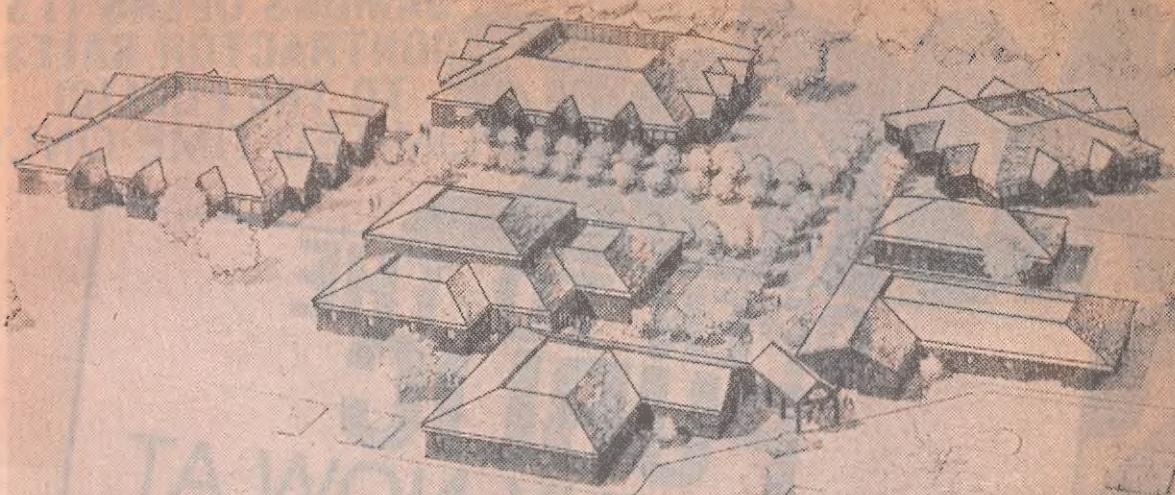
Utah, he noted, has no law requiring such warnings, but California has had for some time.

Ballard hopes such legislation becomes effective before another oil shortage compels more people to buy the heating units.

"Sooner or later there's going to be a shortage of gasoline, and when it does become very expensive, people will turn to these heaters."

"If we had a situation like in Europe where qualified people install and fill the tanks, yes, it could be a partial solution. But without that system working here, there are problems."

"It is a moral obligation of the industry to ensure that they have a safe product to sell to consumers," Ballard said.



The 60-bed facility at Cottonwood Hospital would allow specialty treatment units.

# IHC Hospitals announces plan for psychiatric facility

MURRAY — IHC Hospitals Inc., a subsidiary of Intermountain Health Care, announced plans Tuesday for a psychiatric facility on the campus of Cottonwood Hospital in Murray.

The 60-bed specialty facility will be built in several units, permitting separate treatment of children, adolescents and adults.

The Murray hospital will be the first among mental health units IHC Hospitals Inc. is planning, company officials said. Silvio L. Pienovi will head a new division of the subsidiary aimed at building and operating these units.

The as yet unnamed Cottonwood addition would not add health care beds to Salt Lake Valley. A transfer of psychiatric beds from LDS Hospital, another IHC-operated facility, and from Cottonwood, will provide the 60-bed complement. LDS Hospital's present 38-bed psychiatric unit is in the hospital's 1957 wing, which will be demolished under current construction and replacement plans.

IHC Hospitals Inc. President David H. Jeppson said the need for psychiatric services in the area is acute. Growth in Utah's population also supports the need for additional services, he said. The new facility would meet growing needs of adolescents and children in particular and offer specialized, state-of-the-art care for all patients, he said.

The planned psychiatric hospital must receive approval

of the state Health Planning and Development Agency before it can be constructed. Several health care entities are currently proposing psychiatric facilities in Salt Lake and Utah counties. Their applications will be considered concurrently.

"As an organization, IHC Hospitals accepts the premise that inpatient psychiatric care is better for the patient and more economical to render in a dedicated psychiatric facility," Jeppson said.

Construction on the \$4.4 million psychiatric hospital is expected to be started in October and completed in July 1985. The total square footage is 36,472. The design calls for a residential campus, with a central administration building and other support structures for the houses that will provide care for different age groups and levels of illness.

Dr. Shirley Fitzwater-Kondo, director of adolescent psychiatry at LDS Hospital, said existing facilities in Salt Lake Valley are generally small and located in acute care hospitals, with inadequate provision for separation of groups according to acuteness of their mental illness or age. She said the situation is "analogous to teaching all grades of school in a single room."

She cited national statistics showing that 15 percent of the American public needs psychiatric services, and 12 percent of the country's children and youth. Psychiatric units now serving young people in this area are operating at 93 percent capacity, she said, and this is above the optimal occupancy rate for psychiatric care.

National guidelines suggest that about 1,873 children in the area that would be served by the new hospital need the service. A survey of area psychiatrists indicated that 74 percent of them believe availability of services is either poor or very poor for youths. Of those surveyed, 57 percent said short-term program availability also is poor or very poor, and 64 percent said the availability of long-term programs is lacking.

For every child or adolescent accepted in the state hospital program in Provo, four are turned away for lack of services, she said.

Jeppson said, "This new facility will go far in reducing the waiting period for those who need and want inpatient psychiatric care. It will do all this in a cost-effective manner." Separating the psychiatric unit from the rest of the hospital will allow the facility to avoid subsidizing other hospital services, he said.

## IHC to Build Psychiatric Hospital

4-11-86  
SALT LAKE CITY (UPI) —

Intermountain Health Care, Inc., announced plans Tuesday to build a 60-bed, \$4.4 million planned community-type hospital for psychiatric patients only.

"The facility will add no new beds in the Salt Lake Valley," said IHC President David Jeppson. He said it would replace existing psychiatric wards in hospitals already owned by the corporation. Jeppson said the new facility will replace 40 beds in LDS Hospital's inpatient psychiatric unit and 20 beds in Cottonwood Hospital. The facility would be built on the same site as Cottonwood Hospital in the south portion of the Salt Lake Valley.

Jeppson said the current inpatient units are not meeting all of the area's existing needs. He also said the explosive growth rate in Utah helped convince IHC officials the facility was needed.

"The new facility will meet the growing needs of adolescents and children and offer specialized state-of-the-art programs for all patients," he said.

IHC must gain approval from the State Health Department before it can commence with plans to build the facility. The Health Department must decide if the new hospital is needed in the valley, then it issues a certificate of need for the hospital to build the facility.

Jeppson said if the Health De-

partment approves the new hospital, construction on the 36,472-square-foot complex would begin in October and be completed in July of 1985.

He also announced that IHC has set up a new division to build and operate the facility. Executive vice president Silvio L. Pienovi will head the division and oversee the new hospital.

"By separating adult units from those designed for children, adolescents and intensive care, the new facility will allow for the development of specialized programs tailored to the needs of differing age groups and levels of illness," Pienovi said.

Timp Mental Health  
11 Apr '84 met w/ Comm on this

summit Frank Singleton 336-2503 or 649-9072

Richfield Wayne LeBaron 896-5451 886-6855  
No contact = Timp -

Health Depts

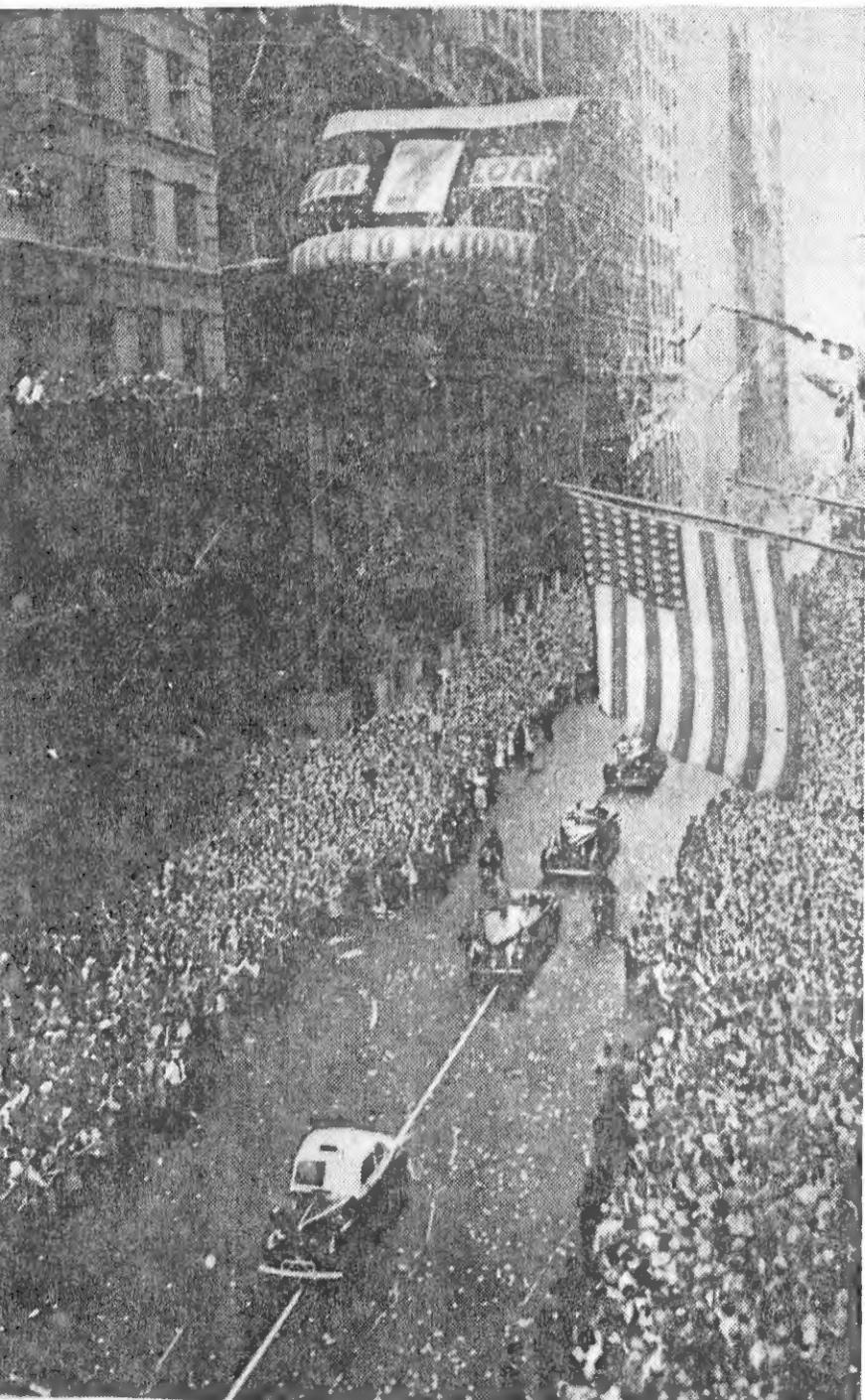
Bd Health  
Dr. Don Givens - W. Valley  
375-8100

~~Wayne LeBaron - Sue~~  
~~Rich 896 5451~~

Frank Singleton  
336-2503 649,9072

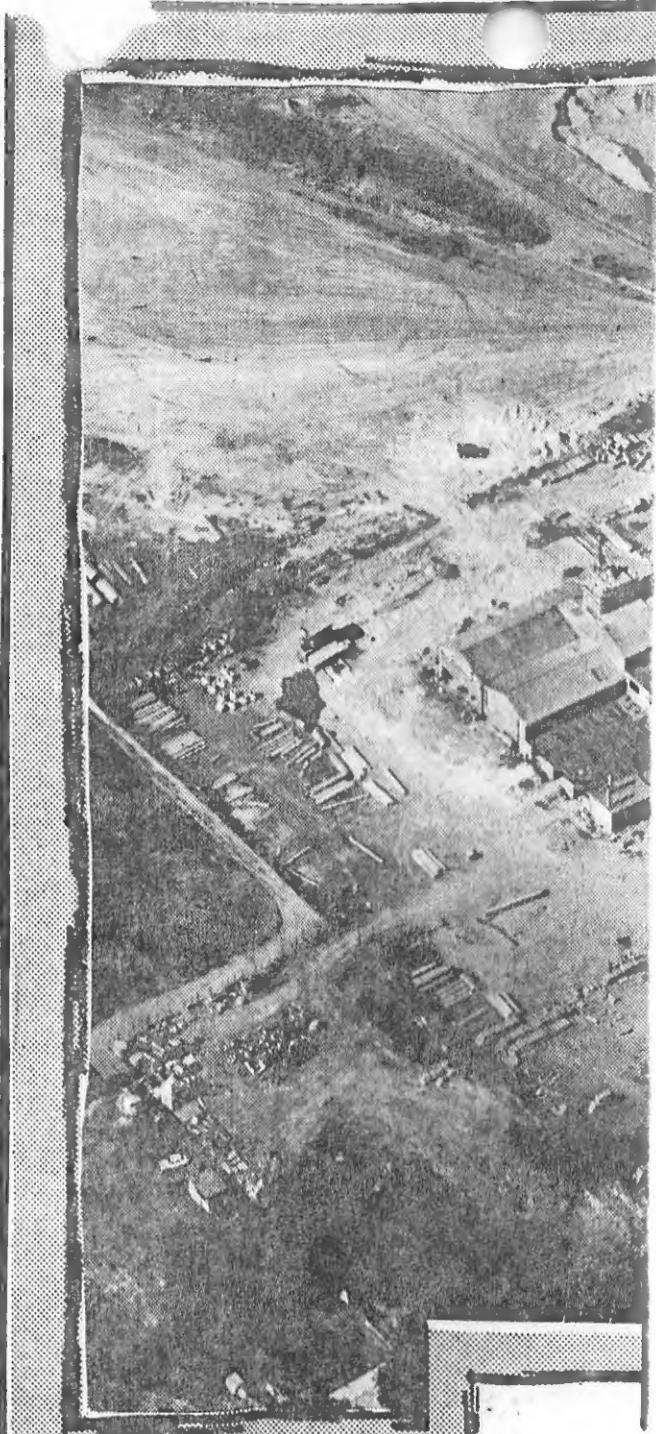
Faye Dickie

# Photos of World War II Era recall Sad, Happy Memories



TAPE FOR EISENHOWER — In a hail of ticker tape, General Dwight Eisenhower (standing in second car) passes clamoring crowds on Lower Broadway in New York City June 19, 1945.

Eisenhower, who later became President of the United States, was then commander of U.S. Occupation Forces in Germany. (UPI Telephotos from Files)



1956

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How much does County spend on  
Tenn Mental Health \_\_\_\_\_.

State Funds \_\_\_\_\_.

Fed Funds \_\_\_\_\_.

Mountainlands \_\_\_\_\_.

1/5/82

N O T I C E

In the matter of amending the Utah Air Conservation Regulations for the Control of Volatile Organic Compounds.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Please take notice that the Utah Air Conservation Committee will conduct hearings for the purpose of receiving public comment on revision to the Utah Air Conservation Regulations.

Authority for conducting the aforementioned hearings is contained in Sections 2613-1 through 26-13-30, Utah Code Annotated, 1953 as amended.

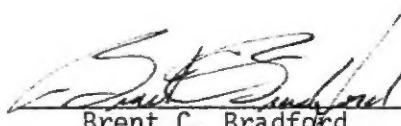
The Committee has approved for public hearing revisions to Sections 4.9.4 and 4.9.6 of the Utah Air Conservation Regulations applicable in Salt Lake and Davis Counties. The hearing is to gather information and receive comments relative to the applicability of deleting the exemptions from control requirements of 1,1,1 Trichlorethane, Trichlorotrifluoroethane and methylene chloride from degreasing and certain coating operations.

A hearing has been scheduled for February 2, 1982 in the Salt Lake City Public Library, 209 East 500 South, Salt Lake City, Utah. The hearing will begin at 10:00 a.m. and will continue until all participants have an opportunity to be heard.

All persons within or outside of the State having an interest in said proceedings are invited to appear and present their views relevant to the proposals. Those desiring to make a presentation are requested to apply in writing for the desired time. The request should be received by the Executive Secretary at the address below by January 29, 1982.

Opportunity will be afforded to any person desiring to participate. Oral statements will be accepted at the time of the hearing, but for accuracy of the record, written statements are encouraged. Written statements postmarked February 2, 1982 or earlier will be included in the hearing record. All requests for time desired as well as any statements should be addressed to: Executive Secretary, Utah Air Conservation Committee, P.O. Box 2500, Salt Lake City, Utah 84110 - 2500.

An executive Summary of the proposal is available at the Utah State Division of Environmental Health, Bureau of Air Quality, Room 420, 150 West North Temple, Salt Lake City, Utah.

  
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Brent C. Bradford  
Executive Secretary  
Utah Air Conservation Committee